FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS MEET IN WARSAW

LD012140 Warsaw PAP in English 1902 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 1 -- A session of the Committee of Defence Ministers of States-Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, chaired by PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Polish National Defence Minister Gen. Florian Siwicki, started here today.

The session is attended by delegations of fraternal socialist armies headed by: Bulgarian National Defence Minister Gen. Dobri Dzhurov, Hungarian Defence Minister Gen. Ferenc Karpati, GDR National Defence Minister Gen. Heinz Kessler, Romanian National Defence Minister Gen. Vasile Milea, Soviet Defence Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, Czechoslovak National Defence Minister Gen. Milan Vaclavik, and by a delegation of the Joint Armed Forces with Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov and Chief of Staff Gen. Anatoliy Gribkov.

In the morning, the participants in the session laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the monument-mausoleum of Soviet Army soldiers.

CEMA MATERIAL RESOURCES GROUP MEETS IN SOFIA

AU210946 Sofia BTA in English 2023 GMT 20 Nov 86

["CMEA: Materials and Power Efficiency" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 20 (BTA) -- The signing of a protocol here tonight marked the close of the 21st session of the Permanent Working Group of the CMEA Member-Countries on Cooperation in the Field of Material Resource Efficiency. It was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland and the USSR signed two techno-scientific cooperation agreements on the development and use of low-tin and tinless solders.

CEMA COUNTRIES AGREE ON CHEMICAL COOPERATION

DW241414 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The European CEMA countries have agreed on steps for multilateral specialization and scientific-technological cooperation in the chemical products field. The respective documents were signed at the 31st Interchemical Council meeting which has ended in Halle. The measures are intended to better meet the demand for specific materials for microelectronics as well as the demand for synthetic materials, plant protectives, and insecticides. In addition, it was decided to coordinate investments.

ALIA, CARCANI RECEIVE LIBERATION DAY GREETINGS

AU301532 Tirana ATA in English 1029 GMT 30 Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 30 (ATA) -- On occasion of November 29, they of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received telegrams in which wishes are expressed for the well-being of the people and prosperity of the country, the development of relations with Albania.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Carcani have received a telegram by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Truong Chinh and by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong.

Besides, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly has received telegrams by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il-song as well as by the president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and general secretary of the Party of the Front of National Liberation, Chadli Bendjedid.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Carcani have received a telegram by the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu.

Comrade Ramiz Alia has received also message of greetings by heads of states: the president of the Greek Republic Khristo A. Sartzetakis, the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, by the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the president of the Italian Republic, Francesco Cossiga.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Carcani have received a telegram by the chairman of the Council of State and Government of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruz.

Comrade Ramiz Alia has taken telegrams by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Heng Samrin and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen, as well as by the chairman of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani.

A telegram is addressed to Comrades Ramiz Alia and Adil Carcani also by chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, Erich Honecker and by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic Willi Stoph.

Comrade Ramiz Alia has received telegrams also by the King of Norway Olav V, the chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov.

Comrades Ramiz Alia and Adil Carcani have received a telegram by the president of the People's Republic of China, Li Xiannian and the chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang.

Comrade Ramiz Alia has received also telegrams by the emperor of Japan Hirohito, the president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak, the chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, Flavio Bravo Pardo, the president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the queen of Holland, Beatrix, the president of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad, the general governor of Australia, Ninian Stephen, the queen of Denmark Margrethe II, the president of the Republic of Argentina, Raul Ricardo Alfonsin, the chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski, by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, President of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, General Commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam, the president of the Republic of India Giani Zail Singh, the first secretary and president of the African National Union of Zimbabwe and premier of the Republic of Zimbabwe Robert Gabriel Mugabe and by the president of the Socialist Democratic Republic of Sri Lanka, Junius Richard Jayewardene.

CHEA SIM-LED CAMBODIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES

Miska Receives Delegation

AU021144 Tirana ATA in English 0818 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 2 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, received on December 1 at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly the delegation of the National Assembly of the PR of Kampuchea, led by its chairman, Chea Sim.

Present at the reception were the vice chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Jashar Menzelxhiu; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, and others.

The reception passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Dinner Held

AU021147 Tirana ATA in English 0819 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tirana, December 2 (ATA) -- The Presidency of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania gave a dinner last night on occasion of the friendly visit to our country of the delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by its chairman, Chea Sim.

Attending were the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska; the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bekteshi; the chairman of the Permanent Commission of Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly, Foto Cami, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government, deputies and other guests.

During the dinner, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, speeches were made by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, Pali Miska, and the chairman of the National Assembly of the PR of Kampuchea, Chea Sim. They also toasted to the further strengthening and development of the friendly relations between our two countries and peoples.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES LAOS' PHOMVIHAN ON REELECTION

AU261133 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, sent a letter of congratulations to Kayson Phomvihan on the latter's reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP). The letter expresses the conviction that the Lao people, led by their revolutionary party, will achieve further successes in the socialist construction of the country; and that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and LPRP, and between the CSSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic will continue to develop successfully.

CHNOUPEK SPEAKS AT PEACE YEAR CELEBRATION

AU261017 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

["(MC)"/CTK - signed report: "Promoting Friendship and Understanding Among Nations"]

[Excerpts] Prague -- The Czechoslovak Society for International Relations [CSMS] held a festive gathering in the Cernin Palace in Prague on 17 November to mark the 40th anniversary of its founding and the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations. It was attended by Vasil Bejda and Michal Stefanak, heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments; Dalibor Hanes, Bohuslav Kucera, and Zbynek Zalman, deputy chairmen of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; as well as by members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

The CSMS was founded as one of the first societies for international relations immediately after the founding of the United Nations. [passage omitted] Whereas in 1980 it cooperated with 30 partner organizations from all continents, this year the number of these partner organizations increased to 60. One of the exceptionally important areas of the CSMS's activity is the promotion of contacts along the line of sister cities. A total of 106 Czech and Slovak cities have been twinned with foreign partners in 19 countries of the world thus far, which is double what it was in 1982. [passage omitted]

The festive speech at the gathering was made by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for the Year of the United Nations and the International Year of Peace. He said, among other things:

We recall the 40th anniversary of the CSMS's founding in an international situation which, I am sorry to say, is far from being as we would wish it to be. On the other hand, there are also some important signals that permit us to assess it more favorably than a few years ago. Political dialogue has developed, contacts between states and their governments have been expanded, and an increasingly broad range of problems has become the subject of bilateral and multilateral talks and consultations. Among these problems, the question of averting the threat of a nuclear war has gained priority.

The Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, extended several times, has been in force for 470 days. At the 41st UN General Assembly the socialist states put forward the proposal for a comprehensive system of peace and international security relying not on the factor of military might but on a whole set of political, defense, economic, and humanitarian aspects. There is an unprecedented activation of the struggle for peace, in which social movements, political parties, and youth, women, and religious organizations take an increasingly broad part.

Such is the current that makes the climate of our continent warmer, Minister Chnoupek went on to say. The opening of the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, too, was marked by this climate. It confirmed the political will of the signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference to act in the spirit of the sole possible alternative -- to pursue the path of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the path of enhancing all the structures of security and cooperation in Europe. The session in Vienna also showed that the results of the Helsinki process attained since the Madrid follow-up meeting are on the whole positive.

What had the greatest impact on the encouraging start of the Vienna meeting, B. Chnoupek continued, was the Reykjavik meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. We welcomed the initiative of the Soviet Union for this paramount political and diplomatic event of the year. We appreciate the fact that for the first time after many decades, the meeting helped mankind to advance along the path towards nuclear disarmament, toward the final triumph of common sense.

Reykjavik has undoubtedly been an encouragement to all those who want a change for the better, Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to stress. On the other hand, however, it also showed more accurately than before the difficulties on the road to a world that would be free of nuclear weapons, especially the main obstacle, the so-called Strategic Defense Inititive of the United States.

Minister Chnoupek went on to discuss in detail the CSSR's foreign political activity. He stressed that Czechoslovakia is fully determined to contribute in every way to further improving the international climate and to striving more insistently for disarmament, revival of detente, and broad international cooperation. In this connection he conveyed thanks to the CSMS for everything it has been doing to contribute to the implementation of Czechoslovak foreign policy aims. He expressed appreciation for the society's active cooperation with the societies of friends of the CSSR abroad, with major representatives of foreign governments, with the leaders of various political parties, but also abroad range of other persons -- from ordinary people up to prominent representatives of scientific, business, and cultural circles. At the close of his speech he assured the CSMS of the CSSR Government's and Foreign Ministry's full support in its further activity. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION -- Prague Nov 28 (CTK) -- Interest of Czechoslovakia and Brazil in promoting their economic cooperation was expressed in a joint statement signed here today by Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban and Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy Antonio Aureliano Chaves de Mendoca. The document provides for continuing Czechoslovak participation in the development program of the Brazilian economy, particularly by supplies of machinery and equipment for the power industry. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 28 Nov 86 LD]

STOPH ASSESSES GOALS OF 1987, 5-YEAR PLANS

LD290426 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1155 GMT 27 Nov 86

["From the Speech by Prime Minister Willi Stoph on the 5-Year Plan and the National Economic Plan" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 27 Nov (ADN) -- The draft laws on the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan and the 1987 National Economic Plan are before the People's Chamber for discussion and a decision. They are directed, by the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, at strengthening the GDR in a comprehensive manner and consistently continuing the tried-and-true policy for the well-being of the people and for the safeguarding of peace. The draft laws which have been presented outline the tasks necessary for this, in accordance with the directive of the 11th SED Congress. They have been approved fully and completely by the third session of the SED Central Committee.

In the future, its main task of unity of economic and social policy will determine activity -- the core of the economic strategy -- with an eye on the year 2000. Again and again, new stimuli and important initiatives emanate from this tried-and-true policy to strengthen economic power and improve working and living conditions.

At the center of exertions is the need to attain and maintain a technological standard of performance with which the GDR can hold its own in the foremost ranks on the international scene through higher effectiveness of science and technology, especially the intensified use of high and key technologies. This includes continuing comprehensive intensification and guaranteeing it on a lasting basis and accelerating product renewal.

An inseparable component and a decisive foundation for the further dynamic development of the national economy in the period 1986-1990 and beyond is the deepening and further completion of the GDR's economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA member-countries in accordance with highest-level decisions. The basis of the tasks contained in the draft law for this is the need to particularly concentrate on the development and broad utilization of highly productive key technologies to attain a high standard for products, to implement cooperation with the goal of promoting the process of intensification of the national economies of the CEMA member-countries, and to utilize for this end new forms of cooperation arrangements in science, technology, production, and foreign trade.

These are high and ambitious goals, calling for economic growth in the period 1986-1990, which will continue to be stable and dynamic. The draft of the 1987 National Economic Plan is in complete accordance with the tasks of the 5-year plan. The implementation of the tasks ahead require the daily accomplishment of high and rising performance in all spheres of the national economy. This has already been demonstrated by the successful implementation of the 1986 National Economic Plan, the proportionate performance targets of which were fulfilled by the end of October in all areas and overfulfilled in important sectors, in accordance with the additional commitments undertaken.

An increase in net production of around M2.4 billion has been produced in the industrial sectors. The overfulfillment of industrial goods production in the whole national economy amounts to around M4.9 billion. The national income has been increased by 4.3 percent compared to the same period last year, based on comprehensive intensification and growth of labor productivity.

A strong pace can be noted in key technologies, particularly in microelectronic products. It should also be emphasized that the specific input of raw materials, materials, and energy resources were reduced further.

The construction workers have fulfilled their commitments and handed over 176,053 newly built or modernized homes to the population. In agriculture, the record result of last year has even been surpassed, with a per-hectare yield of 463 metric tons of grain. Altogether, 11.6 million metric tons of grain were harvested.

The Council of Ministers is convinced that the plan documents presented for discussion and a decision will yield new commitments and initiatives in socialist competition. 6.1 million working people participated in the discussion of the directive of the 11th SED Congress. They submitted more than 770,000 suggestions for the tapping of national economic reserves in performance and effectiveness and for the further improvement of working and living conditions.

The foreign policy of the GDR is bound to the most important task of the present -- peace -- in firm alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. This goal is and will remain at the basis of the activity of the first German peace state. Allied in friendship with the USSR and firmly rooted in the community of the socialist states, the GDR will always stand on the side of all forces that are determined to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno from mankind and to preserve peace for mankind. Particularly in the present international conditions, the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist states, the strengthening of their economic power and the expansion of their cooperation in all sectors are of decisive importance for the maintenance of world peace and the enhancement of socialism's attractiveness. This was again emphasized by the recent Moscow meeting of the leading representatives of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries which are member-states of CEMA.

The official friendship visits by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the DPRK, the PRC, and the Mongolian People's Republic achieved results which are of great political significance. They introduced a new phase of friendship and cooperation with these states and peoples. This would contribute to strengthening socialism and to the preservation of world peace, to ending the arms race as well as to detente in Europe, Asia, and the whole world.

The GDR is participating constructively and with commitment in the development and realization of the joint socialist peace policy, as established at the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee last June. That is why the GDR supported fully and completely the constructive approach of the USSR to find the solution to the vital questions of mankind in the nuclear age. The far-reaching proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik were of extraordinary importance.

However, a historic chance was thrown away in Reykjavik because the U.S. Administration refused to give up its Star Wars program, thus continuing its quest for military superiority and political predominance. The SED Central Committee Politburo, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers emphasized in a joint statement on the results of this meeting that now it is all the more important to ensure a fundamental solution to questions of war and peace together with all forces of reason and realism, to undertake even more comprehensive efforts so that everything that emerged in Reykjavik and that remains on the negotiating table can still become reality. Erich Honecker had said at the third SED Central Committee session: If the medium-range missile question is solved there will no longer be any necessity to have tactical missiles (with a range less than 1,000 km) [ADN parentheses] in the GDR."

Businesslike political dialogue was shown to be an indispensable instrument for the prevention of the arms race in space and to stop it on earth, and for strengthening of peaceful coexistence between states of differing social orders. That is why the GDR is resolved to continue its results-oriented policy of dialogue with all forces who are interested in peace and fruitful bilateral relations between states. The successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference showed clearly that it is possible to reach agreements that corresponded to the political and security interests of all participants, despite continuing differneces and opposing opinions. The GDR, which had a part in this result, will preserve the store of trust that had been built up in Stockholm through a conscientious implementation of the concluding document, and will strive for new steps toward military detente in Europe.

The GDR initiative for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe was meant to contribute to the prevention of war ever again breaking out on German soil. This was also the intent of the step-by-step plan for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor in this region, in accordance with the Palme proposal that was presented jointly by the SED and the SPD. The GDR is working to achieve results at the current Vienna review Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which will revitalize and consolidate detente on the continent.

The GDR is making particular efforts to achieve and secure peace and good-neighborliness at the dividing line between both social systems and the two large military blocs in the center of Europe. This calls, above all, for full respect of the international realities, in accordance with international law, and on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. This also applies to GDR-FRG relations. That is why so much importance is being given to the words in the joint statement on 12 March 1985 by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of the FRG, that the inviolability of the borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their current borders are a fundamental condition for peace.

Everything we do in our relations with the FRG, which procedes from the basic treaty and the European system of treaties, is and remains determined by the necessity to safeguard peace, said Stoph. Evidently, however, there are still influential forces in the FRG who still find it difficult to accept the realities of our epoch. They must be told that the duty to maintain peace also applies to the FRG, and that nobody will release the politicians from that the responsibility.

The draft laws presented were directed at the continuation of the dynamic economic growth. It was expected to raise produced national income by 4.5 percent in 1987 and by 25 percent in the period of the 5-year plan. This meant that in 1990 about twice the amount of national income would be produced as in 1975. The new state of the economic strategy was characterized by the fact that the growth in national income was based to an even grater extent on the use of qualitative factors of economic growth, especially the rapid development and broad application of key technologies. This found its expression in the increase in net production and labor productivity in the sphere of the industrial ministries by 50 percent in 1990 as compared to 1985; and in the average annual reduction of specific consumption of economically important raw materials and materials by 4 percent, of prime costs in industry by 2.2 percent and of specific transportation input by 3.2 percent.

At least 90 percent of the growth in national income is intended to be achieved by the increase in labor productivity, of which the pace of development will be further accelerated. Specific production input per unit of national income is to be lowered by an annual average of 2.1 percent.

Through the accelerated application of energy-saving technologies and production processes of the highest scientific-technical standards, energy use by the economy is to be further reduced.

Based on what had been achieved in 1986, it is necessary in the coming year to achieve an even higher rise in performance. In industry, for example, we intend to increase net production by 9 percent and labor productivity by 8.6 percent, and to lower prime costs by 2.3 percent and material costs by 2.4 percent. Real per-capita income would rise by an annual average of 4 percent in the period 1986-1990. As a highly industrialized state, the GDR, on the basis of socialist production relations and the proven system of the socialist planned economy, has all the preconditions for keeping pace with the revolutionary changes in productive forces, particularly those taking place as a result of the introduction of key technologies.

Proceeding from this, the plan was directed at the GDR's broader and more effective use of microelectronics in particular, and, in general, of modern computer technology, especially the CAD/CAM technology of the flexible automated assembly systems, of the new processing technologies, of nuclear energy, of the application of modern materials, of laser technology and of biotechnology; the measures established will cover the rising demand for microelectronic components, which will develop by 1990 to around 300 percent of the 1985 level in the case of integrated switching circuits, for example.

The opportunities for increasing the effectiveness of research, development, planning, and production; for gaining workers for other tasks in the national economy, and for increasing the flexibility and ability to react on production; would be expanded significantly with the envisioned use of 90,000 CAD/CAM work stations in the 1986-1990 period. Prerequisites have to be created for reaching over 25 percent of the total envisioned increase in labor productivity with the 80,000 industrial robots, which are to be produced in the 1986-1990 period. Performance that goes beyond that which is known internationally has to be the yardstick for the use of the GDR's significant research potential.

The refinement of raw materials and materials had to be advanced at a rapid pace. In this way, at least 2.6 million metric tons of rolled steel; about 44,000 metric tons of aluminium; 13,000 metric tons of copper; and around 1.8 million metric tons of cement are to be saved through science and technology. It was planned to increase the use secondary raw materials, which amounts to 31 million metric tons in 1986, to 35 million in 1990. It is planned to reduce the costs of materials for goods production in industry by an annual average of 2.4 percent in the 5-year plan period, from 1986-1990. The draft law on the 1987 National Economic Plan presented the task of saving M6.7 billion of material costs in industry and more than M500 million in the construction sector.

In accordance with national economic requirements, the plans will lead to a concentration of investments in those projects of particular importance for the utilization in the economy of the results of science and technology -- and of top performances, in particular -- and for the safeguarding of the energy and raw materials base, the development of consumer goods production, and the strengthening of export power.

The tasks for the further deepening of socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA member-countries were established in binding form in the plan documents. The basis for this is the Comprehensive Program on Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries up to the Year 2000.

The closer integration of the national economies of the GDR and the USSR is of great importance for further successful economic growth. New forms of cooperation, such as the development of direct relations between combines, enterprises and associations of the GDR and the USSR, and the formation of joint collectives of researchers and scientists from both countries, are being implemented in consistent execution of the principled agreements reached between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev.

The 42d session of the CEMA in Bucharest in early November made important decisions for the further deepening of socialist economic integration, decisions that are directed at strengthening the scientific-technological and economic potential in the interests of each country and for the consolidation of the positions of socialism. Important qualitative changes will take place in foreign trade with the USSR in the period 1986-1990, they correspond principally to the requirements for the intensification and deepening of specialization and cooperation in production.

In trade with the CSSR, the PPR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a dynamic development of foreign trade relations, on the basis of the programs that have been signed on economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000, would be ensured by the plans. As far as the exchange of with the PRC, the DPRK, and the Mongolian People's Republic were concerned, Erich Honecker's official friendship visit has opened up new opportunities for cooperation. The plan documents for the 1986-1990 period also envision the expansion of economic and trade relations with the consocialist economic area. This was regarded simultaneously as the material basis for the foreign policy, which is directed at peace and international detente.

Economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries also would be arranged in the future in such a way that effective support for the development of the national economies of these countries would occur on the basis of mutual advantage. The exchange of goods with capitalist industrial countries is to be further increased on the basis of equal rights and for mutual benefit.

The economic safeguarding of national defense and the guaranteeing of internal security and order are a constituent part of the draft laws. Supported by the close brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Union, the GDR is making its contribution to the framework of the socialist military coalition to ensure that the borders and the territory of the Warsaw Pact member-states will always be reliably protected.

The energy base of the national economy will be expanded further. To this end, the mining of raw lignite was to be raised to 335 million metric tons by 1990. To guarantee the supply of electrical energy, the introduction of 2,500 MW of new power station capacity was envisioned in the 5-year plan, 1,180 MW of it on the basis of raw lignite, and 1,320 MW in the North Nuclear Power Station.

The housing issue will be solved as a social problem with the 5-year plan: 1.064 million apartments will be built or modernized.

In accordance with the growth of the national economy, the draft laws took account of the requirements of environmental protection. Technologies which were low in and free of waste products and closed material cycles were being introduced to a greater extent, especially in the energy sector and metallurgy, the chemicals, chemical pulp and paper industries, and agriculture and the food sector.

The 1986-1990 5-Year Plan and the 1987 National Economic Plan will receive the force of law when the decision is made by the People's Chamber. They will thus become the binding basis of the united activity of all central and local state bodies, the combines, enterprises, and cooperatives, and scientific and all other institutions. The reality of the plans presented to the People's Chamber for its decision was sustained by the industrious and creative work and the dedicated activity of the working class, the cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia, and the millions of working women and men of our country. They tried and tested close comradely cooperation among the friendly parties in the Democratic Bloc and all social forces united in the National Front will reveal itself further. Their whole activity, characterized by the humanistic spirit of the socialist social system, contributes to the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR and to the safeguarding of peace.

FINANCE MINISTER HOEFNER DESCRIBES 1987 BUDGET

LD282143 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1238 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Nov (ADN) -- The bill on the 1987 state budget plan is directed toward consistently continuing the proven course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy for the well-being of the people and for safeguarding peace. This was stated by GDR Finance Minister Ernst Hoefner when moving on the draft law on the plan at the People's Chamber session in Berlin today.

The draft plan assumes the use of all qualitative factors for comprehensive intensification. With a view to the year 2000, it makes high demands on work efficiency in all spheres of the national economy, the minister stressed.

He explained that with the draft law on the state budget plan the task of achieving state revenues of M256.3 billion was set for 1987. As always in the 27-year development of the GDR, the plan for the coming year provided for a balance between revenues and expenditures and for the state budget to close with a surplus.

The publicly-owned combines and enterprises are given the task in 1987 of making payments to the state of M200.1 billion, which means that publicly-owned industry will contribute over 78 percent of all budget revenues on the basis of increased performances and a constantly better cost-benefit ratio.

Economically far-reaching and lasting results in cost reduction are to be achieved primarily on the basis of the results of science and technology. For this sector, the draft plan allots a total expenditure of M13 billion.

The minister added that the allocation of the necessary financial means for the investment of M68.4 billion provided for in the draft law on the 1987 national economic plan is assured. The funds are planned primarily for financing important projects in key technologies, the energy economy, and environmental protection.

The draft plan contained a total of M2.3 billion for the intensification of socialist agriculture. Expenditures on national defense are to total M15.1 billion.

Some M28 billion are to be spent on new buildings and the reconstruction and modernization of housing; on preserving the housing stock of all forms of ownership, and on servicing publicly-owned and cooperative housing.

M13.5 billion are to be spent on education, vocational training, adult education, universities, and technical colleges. This is, Minister Hoefner said, M518 million more than in 1986. For the care and upbringing of children in kindergartens M6 billion have been allotted and M23 billion to the health and social services, which is M2 billion more than in 1986.

The minister said that M1.8 billion have been earmarked for the further improvement of working and living conditions of families with children and for assisting young married couples. An allotment of M17.1 billion has been allotted for safeguarding the legal entitlements of recipients of old-age and disability pensions.

Minister Hoefner stressed: "It should be emphasized that the expenditures contained in the budget of the GDR capital, Berlin, for 1987 fully cover the financing for the measures decided on for further shaping our capital as the political, economic, scientific, and intellectual-cultural center of the GDR and for the celebration of the 750th anniversary of Berlin in particular."

MOTIVES SUGGESTED FOR U.S. SALT II VIOLATION

AU021107 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Nov 86 p 5

["HE" commentary: "A Disastrous Step"]

[Text] By putting into operation the 131st B-52 bomber equipped with cruise missiles, the United States undertook a disasterous step. It deliberately and intentionally broke the SALT II treaty concluded in June 1979 and containing upper limits for strategic armaments for both sides, the United States and the USSR.

Although the treaty was not ratified by the United States, it was one of the few efficient barriers against the arms race. The administration in Washington had felt compelled to respect the limit -- under the pressure of warnings from abroad and also that of both houses of Congress, which only a few weeks ago once again appealed that the SALT II stipulations be observed until a new arms control agreement is concluded with the USSR.

Why the breach now? There are at least three reasons for that. First, the military-industrial complex wants new maximum profits at all costs, just as it does with the mad "Star Wars" program. Second, Washington's most reactionary circles want to get away from the agreements on arms limitation and disarmament which had come within reach in Reykjavik. They want confrontation instead of cooperation. Finally, the arms lobby, the politicians supported by it, and the first-strike strategists of the Pentagon aim at overthrowing the military balance and achieving superiority over the Soviet Union.

This is of course an illusion. But the breach of SALT II also means increasing the danger of sliding into a nuclear inferno. The peoples, including the Americans, will not accept that. Everywhere in the world the reactions and protests are strong. As far as we are concerned, we also resolutely condemn the U.S. step. We will unswervingly exert every effort to strengthen socialism and safeguard peace. A strong socialism, Erich Honecker said at the third Central Committee meeting, "will hamper the readiness for risks of those who back the policy of strength and not the policy of reason and realism."

MIODOWICZ ADDRESSES OPZZ CONGRESS 27 NOV

AU011409 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 86 pp 4, 5

["Text" of speech by Alfred Miodowicz, OPZZ chairman and member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, to the 27 November session of the OPZZ Congress in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw under the headline "The Congress of the Polish Reborn Trade Unions -- The Class Trade Union Movement Has Been Established From Scratch Despite Difficulties and Doubts"]

[Text] (PAP) -- Colleagues, delegates, esteemed guests: Over 4 years have passed since the Sejm passed the trade unions law. All trade union movement structures, which had been suspended for over a year, were then abolished. Aware of the indispensability of trade unions in a socialist state, the legislature created new opportunities and outlined a new framework for their reconstruction. There were to be the unions independent of the state administration, and economic administration; self-governing and shaping themselves independently. These unions were to be as we expected them to be from the August agreements: Unions as the working class and all working people wanted. We remember the mistrust and often hostility which activists who decided to fill the frame outlined by the Sejm met. Four years have passed; that is, dear delegates, the period which our statutory commission suggests for the current term of office and we are meeting today to critically assess our achievements.

Let us recall late autumn of 1982. How many of us could foresee then, that after 4 years we would represent a nearly 7 million-strong mass of trade unionists at the congress, and over 10 million working people? There were not too many optimists. However, we, the delegates present here, and our union colleagues, were the optimists. In spite of all the adversity, in spite of those in doubt about our success, we have created a class trade union from the ground up. We have used our 100-year-long tradition, the current needs of our class as its base. That is why, although not always we are satisfied with our union work, we can look at its effect with pride. The Polish, socialist, and class trade unions have become a political fact. [applause]

I think we have met the expectations expressed by the first secretary of the party Central Committee in his 1982 Sejm speech. I quote: We have confidence in the wisdom of the working class, its patriotism, and political thought. We believe that working people will reject the advice of false friends, that they will create their unions according to their real needs, and the needs of the People's Poland. End of quote. [applause]

We are the mass organization of working people. With their mandate we have the right to express our views to the state authorities and in the international arena. The working people have trusted us, so we have the duty to represent the interests of the entire working class and all Polish working people. We are the movement politically and programmatically integrated. The OPZZ brings together all national organizations. However, a small percentage of little factory organizations remains outside the national structures. We note, however, a constant and distinct process of them joining the federation or particular unions. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, we can state without any misrepresentation that full organizational integration is a matter of the immediate future. It is clear, however, that to improve collaboration among the federations, and to improve trade union structures various actions, constant effort, and improvement of the present solutions are still required. The union's construction is standing, and is serving working people. Two years ago the OPZZ was appointed The first assembly, which deliberated in Bytom, put forward to the OPZZ and the whole union movement the task of spearheading it toward the Congress of Trade Unions. The task was executed yesterday. [applause]

We have closed a difficult and important chapter of our history. The Polish class trade unions are beginning their congress, the Congress of the Polish Trade Unions is a fact today.

Dear guests and delegates: For the Polish reborn trade unions the period of reconstruction, the period of creating and organizing forms of activity is behind. We have undertaken all issues considered by working people as most important. We have been able to define priority tasks and the ways of resolving them. We are represented in people's councils, and in the Socio-Economic Council at the Sejm. Today, our deliberations are attended by 50 deputies in their ninth term of office. I hope that they are present, that they were not frightened by the remarks which were addressed to us, as deputies yesterday. They are the members of the first union parliamentary group, our group in the Polish history. We must support them in an even better manner, as we did yesterday, and we must make use of their powers: for example supporting a deputies' initiative in undertaking work on a bill on the workers' holiday fund. It is aimed at creating workers' holidays, which have ceased to be a social benefit, and to make them a social benefit again available for people on average and low income.

We have closed a certain stage in the over 100-year history of the trade union movement in Poland. What we will begin after the present congress is a continuation of yesterday and today. The Polish trade unions, the reborn many-million-strong working people's movement, will be changing, although at the same time maintaining the principles defining our identity.

What are they? First: we are a movement that is open for all Polish working people. We have room for those who wish to serve Poland, those who devote their hopes, plans, and work to implementing the ambitions forever linked to the country between the Odra and the Bug, the Baltic and the Tatras, a country which is firmly part and parcel of the realities of the world as it is today, a country that is a part of the social alliance.

We are for a Poland whose center, whose state authorities that work out programs for the future, are situated in Warsaw and not in any other capital city anywhere else in the world. [applause] We are open to all Polish people, who have various political views. There is just one thing on which no differences can be tolerated: The Fatherland represents the highest value and it is the socialist statehood of the fatherland that represents its fundamental dimension. [applause]

Those who fail to link the good of the fatherland with the good of the people's state, those who will act so boldly as to risk its interests in the name of any goals whatever, will not find support among us; nor will they find any room for themselves among us. We are a class movement. We take, as our departure point, the interests of the working class. It is for this class, among this class, and through this class that we operate. Our program is a simple and clear one: We are organized to produce better and more in the improving conditions in which we live and work. We are organized so that what the people have produced can be divided up in an equitable manner, in the interests of our class.

Our basic goals are first and foremost to insure social security for all working people and their families. This means that we regard as fundamental the issue of safeguarding a standard of life commensurate with the results of one's work, effort and skill for those who perform this work. Moreover, we wish to create conditions that facilitate the personal development of each worker, engineer, teacher, and office worker; making it possible for them to raise to the greatest extent their own culture and their own personalities, irrespective of whether they work in mines, post offices, at sea, in steelworks, or hospitals.

This is how we understand it: All those who have talent and ambition, backed up by work and skills, must have the chance to advance in the widest sense of the word; they must feel certain that their successes at work will merit social recognition. It is not just that a junior clerical officer should be promoted to a senior clerical officer post; or that the team leader should be made foreman. What is at stake is that the thinker should be able to see the effect of his idea and that he ought to be honored for that. This is because a good worker ought to be given tasks commensurate with his capabilities, while honors and wages ought to be closely linked with the results of his work, irrespective of his position or the place he occupies on the official ladder. It is simply that the reason trade unions exist is to fight for a practical implementation of the fundamental principle of the socialist social justice: the more you give to society, the more you ought to get back. What a world of difference between this and, for instance, the lists of awards and bonuses which, at best, are posted on the notice board, but, in most cases, we learn of them quite by chance: that those who are high up in the hierarchy get a lot; while those who are on the lowest rungs of the hierarchy, get progressively less. Frequently these differences can be expressed in multiples and it is precisely this that constitutes a great misunderstanding and it is because of this that people are indignant, in the name of social justice as it is practiced in workplaces. Where is it written that every director must get three, four or five times as much as his frontranking worker, since this can be the other way round, too!

The reborn Polish trade unions, right from their inception, were for socialism. This is recorded in their statutes. This is because it is only this system that guarantees concern for the well-being of the working people and social justice. As has been confirmed by practice, the revolutionary gains of socialism are inviolable.

However, even though socialism abolishes exploitation, it does not automatically abolish the attitude of conformism I have just been talking about; nor does it abolish errors, deviations, or ordinary stupidity. This, too, we know from practice. That is why it is our view that the existence of strong, class-based trade unions, independent of the administration, serves the cause of strengthening socialism. This is because trade unions represent an integral part of the working movement, support its vanguard, the party, strengthen its links with the masses and, at the same time, bring to everyone's notice the expectations, hopes and problems that the working people have. They organize their work around the party's program.

However, at the same time, they are quick to spot -- and warn the party -- when the actions of the administration bodies on various levels depart from the working people's expectations. That is why the motivation and the effects of the social and economic acitivity of the working people; and hence their incomes, too, depend to such a great extent upon the proper cooperation between the trade unions and the party. The costs to be paid due to absence of partnership are high. Our party and the entire fatherland have had the occasion of painfully finding this out for themselves in the recent past.

How, then, do working peoples see us? What do they expect of us and how do they judge us? I will cite some statistics here.

Nearly 60 percent of those polled stated that we are, at the basic grass roots level accepted and supported. It is also very important that over 50 percent of those polled considered trade union activists people who are held in respect by the work force. This is a great achievement, is it being used fully?

Now for something different. We are often told that we are the most effective in defending the interests of trade union activists, whereas those taking part in the poll confirmed that we represent most fully both the interests of the union members and the entire workforce. Of course, there are areas where we are more effective; for instance, over 50 percent gave us a positive assessment in the sphere of cultural, sports, and recreational activities and in the sphere of defense of individual interests of employees the OPZZ has done a lot, for instance where it concerns the legal possibility of the introduction of extraordinary revision [rewizja Nadzyczajna]. We do not know a lot about this subject, but this is the fault of our information and propaganda departments which are not functioning too well yet.

During the poll a clear graduation of expectations has emerged of what people expect from the trade unions; action for wages -- 90 percent; working conditions -- over 85 percent; defense of the right to work -- nearly 80 percent. Please compare this with the situation in the labor market. Some economists continue to state that there are shortages of people willing to work and the people are worried about the situation in which there would be a shortage of work. Please note: defense of the right to work -- nearly 80 percent of people expect this from us and nearly 80 percent expect us to convey the opinions of the workforce to the authorities.

Our authenticity depends most of all on the strength and the position of the main body of the Polish trade union movement: works trade union organizations. The ranking of the trade unions in enterprises and increasing it as well as expanding their sphere of activities -- these are the supreme tasks of the national trade union organizations and the OPZZ. At this level we must continue to remember this. It is necessary to guard more effectively the interests of member organizations, create conditions for their cooperation, and to closely guard the democratic forms and independence in order to guarantee the strength and authenticity of the whole trade union movement. The trade union does not act in a vacuum. It is based on the work forces of specific enterprises. That is why the success of trade unions depends on the success of their enterprises and factories. When production is lagging behind, when the enterprise achieves poor results, then the trade unionists too are not doing well. The union cannot then gain much for its work force.

That is why we speak so often and so strongly on matters concerning the management of the economy and we are so much in favor of independence and self-management of enterprises. For us this means an independent enterprise, a workers self-government, and in an independent trade union. [applause] We see in the workers' self-government the guarantor of the creation of the internal motiviation and development of the thriftiness of work forces. Self-government is an expression of the workers' democracy; it decides on the participation of the working people in management. A good, wise self-government, which looks well into the future of its firm, is the best ally of the trade unions. Such a self-government is also an excellent platform for trade union activity, a chance to bring about production initiatives, a platform for joint decisions on the fate of enterprises and a way of securing the inerests of the workers. We support self-government, we shall continue to support it, work within it, and strengthen our activity.

The interest of the work force and the enterprise is the same but various conflicts are possible between the administration and the trade unions. According to numerous cases researched by the Supreme Control Chamber the trade unions are more often in the right. Such conflicts can be resolved to the benefit of the work force and in the interest of society when there are only two parties in a dispute: the trade union and the administration, and the work force is not divided and there is no chance of manipulation. We stated decisively in Bytom: Divisions among the work force serve only the manipulators and harm the workforce.

That is why in one work enterprise there is room for only one trade union: We repeat this today with all strength. It would be a good thing if those who are watching our congress, who look with mistrust at the development of the class trade unions, and who are not well disposed toward us and who would like to see the trade unions dividing people in an enterprise into various groups -- those for class matters and those for other matters -- understood this well. We are strongly unified and we shall continue unstintingly to defend this unity. [applause] Esteemed participants of the meeting, this reborn trade union movement was clearly political from the very start. Since the beginning we have been stating that we would act, and we are acting, in unity toward three goals:

Thus: we shall defend the working people's interests. Therefore, we are striving for an equitable distribution of what they have produced. We organize the work force for high-yield, effective work. We develop humanitarian values of humanism and the skillful use of these values. These goals are mutually interlinked and support each other. Certain factors made us concentrate most of all on protecting the working people's interests. We will continue to concentrate specifically on this area, since this is the main function and calling of trade unions.

Hence, these are the issues we put in the forefront of our work. We have been accused of wanting too much. This is true. After all, our fundamental demand is a better economy: run better, managed better. Everything else comes from it. [applause] Did we insist on new privileges? Of course, yes. However, above all, we protect those that had earlier been granted to certain professional communities. Did we want a radical increase of all old pensions and retirement pay? No. We merely called for ordinary justice, so that people who have throughout their working careers, spanning years, put a proportion of what they earned aside in their Social Insurance Office accounts should have these, so to speak, savings of theirs upgraded. This is exactly what we are doing.

Did we say that on no account would we work on free Saturdays? Not at all. Miners are the best example here and it is not just the miners. What we did say is: Do not get people to work in the factories on Saturdays if on Fridays they had nothing to do due to a shortage of materials.

We have always been against overtime work. It stretches the working time over and above all norms and this is because the normal work-time is not put to full use. We are for order. We are for paying for results of work and not for one's presence at work. We are against a situation in which you can get good pay only through overtime. [applause]

Some will say that instances of struggle for new gains did not take place: Rock quarry miners, for instance. However, the protest made by the Federation of Open-Cast Mining was simply a struggle for justice and ordinary common sense. This is because it would fly in the face of common sense if those who work on sedimentary rocks were allowed to benefit from the miners' charter while those who work in igneous rocks were not allowed to benefit from it.

In order to state this, one does not have to be a geologist or a miner. Vocational training teachers find themselves in a similar situation. Are they teacher, or not? Do they have the right to the teachers' charter, or not? The ministers of education, of finances, of labor, wages, and social walfare hear them out with concern and understanding. However, they make no decisions! What on earth are they waiting for?

Thus, this arena in which we have fought for the rights for working people has always been an arena of struggle for clarity and common sense. We understand the country's economic realities always invoked by the central administration. However, we cannot allow a situation in which it is the worker who pays for the crisis, while the combine makes itself richer from it; a situation in which it is the employee who has to pay the price for the employer's sluggishness.

During the latest conference of major workplaces in Poznan, our activists, more often than not, called for conditions to be created for the work forces to facilitate good work and for improving management. From this conference we can only conclude that it is organizational inertia, incapable management, chaos in the field of wages, cooperation, and so forth that represent the greatest irritant to the workforce at present.

In April, in the Nowotko factory, the self-same trade union delegates called for housing construction, and creating conditions to tap the social activeness accompanying the social movement for construction of work places and small cooperatives.

These facts are eloquent evidence that the reborn trade union movement sees a chance for social activeness; that it links the prosperity of individuals and professional communities and public groups with the prosperity of the country. We have no intention of shirking responsibility for resolving various matters. However, the trade unions can only bear limited responsibility for them, commensurate with the scope determined for them by the party during the 10th plenary session of the Central Committee, confirmed during the 10th congress; a scope defined by the Sejm in the Trade Union Act; a scope determined for us by ourselves through our statutes.

It is a matter for the administration to organize and, above all, arrange the work in such a way as to make sure that the expected results do not depend solely or the employee's goodwill and on his willingness to accept various proposals.

The instruments must be chosen to suit the conditions: They must be adapted to the working people as they are, here and now. As for our activeness, the professional activization of the working people -- this is already being demonstrated. Let me recall the numerous example of resumed labor competition. I would also like to recall our OPZZ talks with the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Welfare, talks which have been protracted indeed, concerning the honoring of labor competition, since labor competition, the attainment of special results, above the norm, ought to be rewarded beyond the norm: beyond the normal handshake. [applause] Those who organize work, equipment for it, must also take into account the human factor within the work processes.

Such a person must bear personal responsibility of for instance he fails to consider the insufficient qualifications of his subordinates or their deficiencies or character. If such responsibility is not precisely and clearly divided, if it is not known who is responsible and for what, then there is a mess and general frustration. That is why we shall criticize, but we will not accept the responsibility for depriving our administration of competence. [paragraph continues]

Quite the contrary, all correct activities and attempts -- for instance if the issue of job certification results in an enormous debate and great misunderstanding which creates and finds its way to work enterprises and is wisely resolved, then the trade unions will (?participate) in this process actively. Let us repeat: the trade unions do not intend to evade the responsibility for the life of our country. Our point is to precisely place the competence and the range of responsibility, so that it is known who failed when something goes wrong and who should be, say, awarded for his merits following his wise and good actions. We think an improved social situation in work enterprises throughout the country can be achieved by creating a new social accord. The basis for this is given to us by the Law on Collective Agreements which envisages the signing of enterprise agreements. They can contain a clause on who is to belong to trade unions, what he is responsible for, and what his duties are, as well as the duties of the administration as regards the work force and what the work force is to be provided with. This will not be an agreement between the two opposing sides, this accord should have a form of an agreement between cooperating partners, linked by the single interest: the good of the firm and its employees. The partners must respect each other and cooperate together, but they have differing duties, competences, and ranges of responsibility.

The collective agreements will be created in the following sequence: first, in line with the law; second, in line with the skeleton branch accord; and third, in line with plant accords. The completion of social agreements should be carried out the other way round. They can be very fruitful with regard to the improvement to the functioning of the life of the society in our country. Noting the progress in mutual contacts between the trade union organizations and administration of various levels as testified by examples and facts, one can state that the bringing about of such understood social agreements is fully possible. On the other hand, on the basis of observing life with its positive and negative sides, this seems virtually essential. A general social agreement signed by the OPZZ and the government could contain many aspects which could move forward many problems which today are acutely felt by the working people and restrict the capabilities of the state, such as, in our opinion, the issue of housing, the protection of environment, and the alleviation of the everyday problems.

Anyhow, such a list of problems would have to be closely defined in negotiations. Through such an agreement, a great deal could be achieved; an increase in the social activity of working people and this activity could be channelled into solving the socially most important issues. This would be an agreement of a totally different type.

Delegates, we now have behind us the period of excessive belief that the fact of naming a problem, of announcing it, and arguing about it is enough for it to disappear from our life; for it to be solved and solved the way we wanted as well. How many hundreds of letters and proposals there were coming in to the OPZZ! How many complaints there were about trade union activists, about the whole movement, for saying, for instance, that a change in price policy is essential and there were then increases in the price of food. The OPZZ said loudly that the old portfolio pensioners were denied social justice, but the situation of the oldest labor veterans is not undergoing any essential improvement. We announced a program for rescuing housing construction but in recent years fewer blocks were built. One could mention many such matters. We often hear complaints from the workforce and in discussions among the aktiv, justified complaints too, that in spite of the trade unions having put forward the painful problems of working people, for the time being transformations have been few or carried out at definitely too slow a pace.

Different statements are made, full of disbelief in the strength of our movement. We must not disregard these voices; but neither should we give in to them and sink into pessimism. To admit that those who are spreading views about a general powerlessness are right, who regard every setback, every defeat as a disaster would be for our trade union activity to lose its meaning entirely. Disbelief and indifference is the enemy of consistency and only consistency fights for the realization of our plans and goals, in the implementing of the slogan which is the leitmotif of Bytom. Our goal -- socialism without distortions -- gives a profound meaning to the social trade union movement. Departing from it, whether by giving in to bureaucracy or by getting entangled in politically suspect games, far from the interests of working people, means the defeat of the trade union movement. We have experienced this and drawn the conclusions from such a lesson.

We know too today that, regaining our place in society, on the country's sociopolitical map, the trade unions have not gone out into unplowed fields. We have not come like to a performance in the theater, where our seats were reserved and kept for us by the usher. The thesis that trade unions are essential in the normal functioning of the country was formulated by the party. It gave and gives us support in rebuilding and developing our activity.

At the first national meeting of the reborn union movement at the Baildon Steel complex, Comrade Jaruzelski formulated a thesis on the partnership between the party and the trade unions. That meeting gave a boost and accelerated the reconstruction of the class trade union movement. The 10th plenum and the 10th congress later strengthened our positions. However, our place depends, first and above all, on ourselves, on union groups and their initiative and interest in the fate of a worker; on enterprise organizations, their determination, wisdom, and imagination in formulating and implementing programmes of activity at enterprises; as well as on their activity in national union organizations. It depends on to what extent federations and unified trade unions are able to select the most important issues relating to worker affairs of a branch or a professional group and effectively look after them. Finally, it depends on how firmly the OPZZ and the national organizations are rooted at their base; how they are able to listen and voice their views and on the basis of that articulate their stance. The entire system of consultation serves this very purpose; but one can say, it should serve this purpose, for it often is inconsistent and leads to manipulation. It has happened that consultation materials have not always reached all enterprise organizations. Often these organizations did not express their opinions, although the issues raised concerned all the people. This is also a problem of discipline concerning work teams, and our union discipline. The role of an activist is a difficult one and calls for responsibility to his members, that is those who put their trust in him.

It is necessary to be more aware of the fact that the leadership of trade unions at work enterprises and the leadership of all links of the trade union movement perform a role of servants to their work teams. This function of a servant puts them under an obligation to be in touch with the grassroots. That means the duty to talk to members often, so that there is a permanent link with the grassroots. In fact, a custom has been established by the OPZZ leadership, and this rule has been complied with for 2 years, that all the time, at least once a week, we visit a work enterprise and conducted a kind of vivisection of all what has been happening in Warsaw. I must say, personally, esteemed delegates, that it was here that we achieved a wider perspective. Here, in Warsaw, when one is watching the way of solving the simplest problems, one is sometimes totally amazed, because there is no issue that does not cause enormous trouble and enormous difficulties. To me such an issue is -- I would like to express here, comrade first secretary, a view of special significance, although it has not been expressed in this way in our report; this view concerns housing construction.

Well, I personally am convinced that, if we approach this problem in such an incompetent way, with such fear, with such a lack of faith in the solution, then not just a few years will have gone by before we meet with a great riposte from young and old, for there just cannot be a situation where it is being said officially that in some heavily populated areas, the waiting time for an apartment is no longer 25 but more than 30 years. [applause]

How can we state our achievements, on the progress which there undoubtedly is in our country, to a man who comes home -- for whom some things at his work, in the street maybe, in the transport system and in the shops have pleased -- and then he comes up against the hard reality: the wife and children, the lack of prospects for an apartment or a room sublet for 7,000 or 8,000 or 9,000 zloty, when his entire earnings often don't exceed 20,000 sloty? Well, it shouldn't be like that. It is my view, and I think the delegates will back me up, inasmuch as we have said in our resolution clearly, at the expense of other areas, at the clear expense, and review those assumptions in this respect, clearly review those assumptions which are in the national plan for the next 4 years; at the expense of other disciplines and areas, get housing construction off the ground. [applause]

Visible effects cannot come in 5 years' time, for in 5 years we will really be gripped by the throat. The visible effects should be there already in heavily populated areas and in small towns. It should however, be made possible to get sites quickly so that people can build for themselves. People organize housing construction excellently there, in any case. [word indistinct] it must be said that this is just as spectacular a success. It must not be so, that a problem as important as a roof over one's head, in a socialist country, should be such a far-off thing for healthy people, working for the good of their country to achieve. [applause]

We said in Bytom that the administration, and in fact one could say its bureaucratic part would not make our lives easy for us. At the beginning of the OPZZ's activity, we were proposed a share in the consultations on prices. Could we not participate in them? We had to, although we realized that trade union participation in this operation was a misunderstanding; for if a trade unionist is asked if he prefers dearer butter and cheaper bread, or if he prefers that the price of sausage should go up -- let's say by 5 zloty for boiled smoked ham and by 4 zloty for some sausage or other, or the other way round -- you put him in a very awkward situation.

We are against the method of constantly winding up the price spiral, deepening inflation, above all at striking a blow at those who have only their own abilities and desires to sell. [applause] We clearly said that such operations will have to multiply inducements to the growth of wages and this a growth justified by the rise in the costs of living, and not by economic efficiency. We demanded compensation for the drastic growth in the costs of living in the name of at least a maintenance of the standard of living of working people. In 1982, after the price rises, people reconciled themselves to a significant lowering of the cost of living, coming to 20 percent, according to some, and 25 percent according to other economists. Since then, we have attained significant progress in the supply of the market. True, the catastrophic predictions as to the fate of our economy have not been proved correct. Nonetheless, progress was not attained up to the level of social expectations. Society agreed to such serious sacrifices, as it expected, after the economic reform, an increase of competition, concern for the consumer, and, with it, a decrease in prices, which, for various reasons, did not however ensue. [paragraph continues]

That is why we drew attention to the fact that once only increases especially mitigate against workers and pensioners. For, even later increases in wages will not make up for the loss of expenditures. With inflation, and we repeat this here totally with the stubborness of a maniac, we especially repeat this to our planners, with inflation wages chase prices, and not the other way around, as it is attempted to convince us. Appeals for the understanding of the necessity of this operation will not alone bring results. They will never be understandable or accepted by working people in the long run, that is forever. Every year something. Working people can at most just meet expenses.

We in the National Trade Union Accord did not let ourselves enter into a discussion about the price of one egg, not even about the price of one egg and one ham.

Afterward, we undertook difficult work on collective agreements. I pass on to this straight away as this has a close tie with prices, thus also the effectiveness of our work with institutions. In fact, this was the continuation of earlier activities by many nationwide organizations. How many controversies there were with this, how much disagreement; how many false opinions. When it transpired that we were well prepared for substantive talks, that we were stubborn, that we had thought through and verified arguments, the largest caliber gun, economic reform, was wheeled out against us, to which arrangements were, apparently, to be totally subsumed. It was easy to demonstrate that we were motivated by a desire to bring order to a deregulated system of employment, wages, safety at work, and working conditions in general. We lost a lot of time, but we attained our aim. A law arose, which, true, does not fully consummate our expectations, but it will, however, allow us to undertake collective agreements. At a Politburo session in July 1985, we presented our proposals in the matter of housing construction.

I must say that I discussed the effects a moment ago and I do not want to return to the issue of housing construction again. I understand that some actions in this respect, our actions concerning the defining of our stance in the resolution, have been approved by the delegates here.

Yes, in our consistently presented opinions we emphasize that the path to economic acceleration lies through an increase in the number of initiatives and greater enterprising spirit, and thus through economizing, rationalization, and better organization; that it is indispensable to have courage while reconstructing our economy, that technical and technological progress can only be used in work enterprises when it is worth their while; even when our science creates a sufficient amount of technological progress. We claimed the same while talking about export, quality, and modernization. We say it openly: Inspections and appeals can help some actions but cannot induce and consolidate such actions. Economic results can only be achieved by a proper economic system. It is an obvious matter that in expressing our stand on economic plans we were always against excessive price rises, the reduction of expenditures on the social sector, and against the hard course concerning citizens and a lenient one toward enterprises; against substituting an assessment resulting from efficiency and economic sense with an assessment resulting from the driving force and relations with the central economic administration. Perhaps it is because of this some people, commenting on the recent meeting of the Executive Committee, at which the 1987 Central Annual Plan was being assessed, accuse us of a lack of realism and of wishful thinking. Realism to us, I am sorry, we are taught realism by work teams and the working people and their postulates and observations. The only agreements that we can give our support to are collective labor agreements. Let us give recognition in collective labor agreements to the best workers, give them a chance, give them a special wage. Then, they will be an example to others on how to work better.

This brings to mind a thought: The planning commission consists also partly of people who are elected and work there voluntarily. As it happened, and I must admit it in a self-critical fashion, as one of those who were entrusted with this collective activity in Bytom that neither the OPZZ Council, nor the Executive Committee, unfortunately, having had many grievances connected with the Planning Commission, have ever asked our representatives working in this very commission and active in the presidium of the commission to give an account of their activity. And this is (?what we have in common).

Comrades and delegates! Many of the matters which we promised in Bytom we would deal with, we have only partially solved. I must, however, repeat what we said yesterday -- that is that none of these matters have remained untouched. The reasons for this are plentiful: We were short of experience, we had too little strength; we were not always able to give each other the requisite support: one union for another, of one national organization for another. Another reason is the economic situation of the country: When there is not a great deal to go around it is difficult to share it. This is a fact which we take into account. We must tell people quite openly that we cannot have excessive appetites when the table is laid out most modestly and the meal thereon is of the dietary type.

The most important obstacle, however, to the implementation of our decisions is the resistance of that material with which we struggle each day. Anyway I would give a king's ransom to the man who, in the flood of binding legal solutions, manages to move about freely. Bureaucracy believes too often that it is blessed with infallibility, and that all that is good stems, or can stem, only from her and in her. For example, in the Stilton factory in Gorzow in 1985 there were 29 internal checks which concern, i.a., canteen meals, clothing, the protection of the social fund, remunerations: These are all matters which concern trade unions, on the basis of the law on trade unions, but the control team did not consider it to be appropriate to inform us about the checks and to undertake these checks together with the trade union. It is also the fault of that trade union which did not show an interest in what was taking place in its enterprise, in its field of action.

In the official gazette, the deputy minister of the construction industry announced the conclusion of work being done on making the principles of apartment exchanges more simple. Neither he nor the reporter mentioned that such a solution had been requested by the trade unions and PRON; that what was wanted was a change in the binding -- until that moment -- unfortunate regulation in this matter, which had been criticized by trade union organizations. Another example: In this very gazette one of the deputy ministers of labor, wages, and social affairs, talks about the future of pensioners and says that no harm will come to them from this ministry; not a word about the fact that it was the trade unions which did not agree to pensions and retirement benefits being calculated without taking living costs into consideration. What is the point of all this? Is this a battle for authority? Or for a patent for the infallibility of clerks?

Now the costs of living: It is proposed that they should be calculated without taking into account outlays for alcohol and cigarettes. Morally this is acceptable. The trade unions are unequivocally for the struggle with social pathology, of which one of the first symptoms and simultaneously one of the causes is alcoholism. [paragraph continues]

However since citizens spend more than 600 million zloties on alcohol -- oh! I beg your pardon, billions of zloties, and more than $100,000 a year, then one cannot say that they do not bear these costs. This is not true. We cannot mix up moral problems with sums, because this only serves to dim the picture of the real state of affairs. When we speak of living costs, when we transfer these costs to any other values and when we use any other sort of calculation, we must take (into account) all that which goes to make up the cost of living.

We talked about this at the 10th congress, for we constantly hear it from our workforce. We read about it in the letters written to the trade unions. Well, it is has to be said that the arrogance of the bureaucracy is growing dangerously. An example of this arrogance is the halting for years of the construction of a housing complex for the miners from Rymer in Rybnik. The mine is the owner of old apartment houses, in which the damp mold reaches up to the roof, where there is no water or other public facilities. There are, however, tiled stoves; but the voivodship conservator has taken a liking to that housing and won't give consent for houses which it would be uneconomical to renovate to be pulled down.

Is it not a sign of indifference, to proclaim the theses that our state is overprotective, when the level of social benefits is considerably worse, considerably lower than in other countries? This does not lessen, naturally, the state's effort to protect the living conditions of employees; but it is a fact that bringing up sensitive matters like social benefits in a situation where many families find it hard to make ends meet is a very dangerous and risky manipulation.

A second dangerous phenomenon is incompetence. In the OPZZ we meet with it during negotiations. When it comes to the point of reaching certain decisions, it turns out that the representatives of the other side cannot or are not authorized to approve them. We have to go back to the talks, but one rung higher. In everyday life, simple matters are referred upwards; let somebody else take the responsibility, as long as it isn't me. This method of behavior is no stranger to some of our trade union activists either. By its nature bureacracy is conservative and fearful of taking responsibility; but bureaucracy can be efficient and inefficient, however. If one permits such incompetence, it becomes an effective brake on progress of any kind. When it can afford to be arrogant too, it is a threat to proper social coexistence.

For this reason, it is our task as trade unions to give strong support to the party in its struggle against this phenomenon. We must use our control powers better, powers envisaged in the Trade Union Act. We think it would be right for the trade unions to get the right to stop government decisions which contradict the Trade Union Act. [applause]

Let us try to answer the question why we Poles, who have a considerable potential, cannot manage to use it effectively to overcome the difficulties quickly? Our society is not badly educated, after all. There is no lack of people with ideas. At various fairs we see whole multitudes of inventions. Poles are hard-working. It's not true that they are just waiting for the chance to take a nap or slip out, let's sasy, for a beer. Our workers on foreign building sites are a model of industriousness. One can see the immense enterprise of Poles in many fields. So why are social frustrations growing then? Why do people often get disheartened? Why do talented engineers do simple work, which does not need their qualifications? Do they get an education in economics there? In specific cases, the reasons vary. Colleague Stanislaw Bar spoke about those issues yesterday, among other things, when talking about the disastrously functioning economic system.

All of these, however, by the low quality of organization reduce our social and economic life. Some of the most straightforward of administrative functions are organized as if they were thought up to spite those who are to carry them out or make use of them. Inefficient adminstration, lack of consistency in the execution of a rational organization of life and work. This is the reason for many difficulties in everyday life. The truths of practice, poisoning the ordinary day of the average citizen demean the dignity of working people. We have even got used to this. But, can it be justified or tolerated further?

Our trade unionists work in all institutions providing services. That is true. The trade unions are not responsible for their organization, but they undoubtedly have an influence on it. It transpires that this influence is not always appropriate and in accordance with the expected. The attitude represented by the trade unionists from the Wroclaw Polar, who protested against the excessive rise in prices on their own initiative, was rare. There is no social pressure for higher quality of production and services, especially services provided by their own firms. As a whole professional movement, we must make clear to work forces that after we leave our firms we become consumers. The quality and prices of our services and our production rebounds on us, the consumers.

A lack of awe for the ordinary day is exacerbated by various social phenomena. People lack social order and just proportions in incomes. They want conditions in their life and work that would strengthen the friendly and positive ties among people, but it is not this way at all. I have to say that that which we call individual greed for the attainment of great quantities of money does not at all here constitute an ideal for our society. On the other hand, however, it constitutes a real circumstance. Very often, those who are far from work, far from our firms, far from production, have quite simply superb [word indistinct] for the economic and financial condition. [applause] On the other hand, those who live from the work of their hands are in a more difficult situation. People are tired of this struggle. The attitude that any old thing will do has entered into some of our work enterprises. It is an obvious thing that it does not end or start or end in the work enterprises. Will we be able to tear ourselves away from this indifferent quality in life and work? Surely, yes. The decided majority of truths, the most harmful truths, do not result from objective reasons, did not arise from the economic crisis. On the contrary, the crisis is precisely due to these easy justifications of disorder, incompetence, organizational and economic ignorance, self-seeking interest, bad will, bureaucratic pomposity and arrogance. [applause]

It does not demand a great outlay to resolve the majority of irksome matters that occur in everyday life, in work -- all that is needed is organization, discipline, responsibility and competence. It falls to us, the trade unionists, the significant role of fighting against the attitude of: anything is good enough. We must openly and bravely call things by their names; we must not allow ourselves to be afraid to condemn all that is ugly, bad, silly and harmful. That is the role that Lenin ascribed to trade unions; that is the road we must treat now and forever. We already know where concessions and deviations lead from this road. We have examples and encouraging experiences. For example, housing construction. It turns out that it was enough to point out, to condemn, to suggest... And only in certain places, in certain enterprises is there support for these great initiatives.

Our colleague, Bar, spoke of an example from Gorzow when, in a matter of several weeks, our construction workers built an excellent building. But, unfortunately, these are very rare examples and we cannot boast about them as yet. But these examples do exist -- and so do these possibilities. But one must also say that when people show initiative, when, for example, the Federation of Steelworkers Unions decides, with the strong support of those who are in our social fund for the health protection of steelworkers, to organize this fund, this large fund, which enables us, among other things, to expand the hospital in Siemianowice by several dozen beds for those who have been burned -- beds which are so necessary in our country -- then the Katowice Voivoda says, no, says that we must take upon ourselves the responsibility for the execution of this nearly impossible work [of expanding the hospital], this huge messed-up building which is to be called a voivodship hospital, a huge hospital, between Gliwice and Zabrze. And now the Federation of Steelworkers Unions is expected to assume this responsibility and use its social funds for this purpose. The building has more than 1,000 beds, and nobody can manage this construction work. So, since there are initiatiaves, and since we point them out but have only such possibilities as we are graciously allowed, let me say more: People make it possible for us to undertake activities, but in such a way that those who undertake social initiatives lose heart [spolecznej inicjatywie opadaja rece] and, in such a case, nothing is done. I have brought this up as an example of the thoughtlessness of the voivodship authorities when faced with such trade union initiatives.

Colleagues! Today, when we speak of the need to maintain the qualitative level of our life, we must also pay attention to the state of the natural environment in which we live and work. We cannot passively agree to a lack of appreciation for the topic of environmental protection and of health, to pushing these subjects aside and only deal with them at a later date. We cannot accept, uncritically, the opinions of certain economic activists who treat the devastation of the natural environment as a price that must be paid for the development of the economy. We must undertake actions that will raise the standard of ecological culture.

We should make all our colleagues who have influence over this situation aware that when they release dust into the air and pour oil into rivers they are polluting their own homes, poisoning their own families -- themselves and their loved ones. According to our experts, about 30 percent of the pollution could be eliminated without any investment provided we improve the understanding of the problem, and what we call culture when thinking of ecology -- what I will call the personal concern of every citizen about the state of the environment in which he lives. Our union members who service environmental protection equipment have a special role here.

We think that the state of environmental protection in Poland and the execution of legal regulations protecting the environment are highly unsatisfactory. One can achieve a significant improvement in this area with the help of social initiatives and coordinated actions. Here, Comrade Prime Minister, I appeal to the government, that employees of the ministry who are responsible for this should see to the issue of environmental protection in new investment projects. Unfortunately, we have examples and signals that when the cost of a new investment project is being examined, and when there is insufficient money, it is these undertakings and investment plans for environmental protection, or for improving working conditions, that are being axed by planners preparing projects. The issue is that this situation should not happen, that while developing new investment projects, and hoping that they will contribute to the protection of the environment, the situation in our country is, to the contrary, getting worse. [paragraph continues]

We think that we should coordinate our efforts. More and more commissions and clubs dealing with environmental protection are being established. It would be good if all of them acted under the auspices of one institution, for example the commission that has now been set up by the Council of State, so that they can be active there -- let us use this term, and coordinate their activities there. Otherwise the benefit of the activity of these numerous commissions is, unfortunately, limited, for they make scattered [rozszarpane], often conflicting decisions and plans.

Colleagues! Delegates! There are many matters involving the activity of our reborn trade union movement that we have so far only managed to touch upon. Among them there are issues that are particularly important for the harmonious development of our country and working people and relate to science, technology, culture, sports and tourism. In comparison to the extent of patronage provided by trade unions some time ago in these areas of life, a significant regress occurred in this sphere in the period 1980-83. Today we simply cannot afford a return to previous forms of work. We must look for new solutions. We must also be constantly aware of the fact that without cultivating these fields our activity is not complete. Among the many tasks, those concerning the popularization of culture are the most fundamental. The concern of trade unions about the amateur artistic movement is very important. This particularly concerns, among others, literary and artistic work and the development of amateur theater, music and pop groups.

To speed up the development of our country all enterprise cultural centers should also become centers popularizing the newest achievements of science, technology, and employees' inventiveness. We are thereby expressing our support for the universal access of the working people to their cultural heritage, for creating conditions for the creative participation of the working people in the cultural life of our country. The idea is to cultivate and develop the magnificent traditions. The idea is initiatives like the one created by the guest of our congress, bricklayer and writer Comrade Krajewski: the Association of Worker Creativity.

Brother and sister delegates! The trade unions have always taken an interest in work safety and hygiene, first and foremost because it is an important part of the great issue of humanizing work. Working conditions have a direct effect on the atmosphere in a workplace and above all on the employees' state of health. Observing the behavior of young employees, young people coming in to our firms, we notice what great attention they pay to working conditions, to the arduousness of the work, caused, among other things, by the technological process -- for example, work round the clock; arduousness resulting from the technological cycle itself -- for example, work in underground mining; arduousness resulting from a factory's out-of-date equipment. One of the allies of the trade unions in improving working conditions and also the functioning of social facilities, of which in more than one work place it has to be said, to put it mildly, that they are in a scandalous state -- one of those who can help us here is the Social Inspectorate. It received wide powers in the sphere of work safety and hygiene; in the sphere of the legal protection of work, about which we frequently forget; and also environmental protection. The good practice of the trade unions cooperating with the Social Labor Inspectorate has taken root. Unfortunately, it is not yet universal. The State Inspectorate is an important support for the program activity of the trade unions; it functions under the supervision of the trade unions, carried out first and foremost by the Labor Protection Council. [paragraph continues]

In recent months, the increasingly effective and efficient activity by the State Labor Inspectorate and its positive influence on the activity of social inspectors has been observed. Here, our trade unions in work places should be reminded of the statutory obligation to carry out a periodic assessment of the state of safety and hygiene at work; to act toward liquidating dangers; and also periodic assessments of observance of the labor law in the work place. To such issues, to this last issue of periodic assessments of observance of the law in the work place: here we are bound by the Trade Union Act, even stipulating that such an assessment should be carried out not less than once a year. In the joint trade union-government commission, we undertook work on amending the Labor Code. The further direction of work must take into consideration the recommendations of the delegates to our congress in this sphere.

The Labor Code is for us a particularly significant legal act. We demand broad consultation on this project. We think that at least 3 months should be earmarked for it so that all work forces can be reached, so that their opinions can be made known and the essence of the planned changes explained. The amendment should consolidate the position of the good employee, give him satisfaction and be understandable to him and be a protection for him. On the other hand, it should cause trouble for shirkers. It is to be supposed that on basic issues we will find a plane of understanding with the government as regards the draft labor code. We recognize the need to cooperate with the government on joint commissions examining specific problems and leading to a rapprochement of standpoints. The practice should be thus, that both sides treat the partner seriously and the stance they take responsibly.

Negotiations can and ought to be hard. Often, even controversies will arise in them, but that ensues from different points of view on the same matter and that is understandable. Experiences hitherto allow for the statement that we mutually understand each others positions ever better. We started our experiences in negotiation from refusing to eat supper together, from controversy. Today, we can, well of course we were not asked to a joint supper a second time, but today we can, mutually and to varying degrees respect each other and move matters forward in accordance with social expectations.

As one of the first issues after the congress, we should undertake the matter of the second stage of the economic reform, clarify its history, and more consistently move to mutual activities to strengthen the self-management of the work enterprises. We should clearly clarify, but also convince ourselves -- that is, we should ourselves get some education. Did the first stage of the economic reform end in success and to what degree? And in that case, what will the second stage of the economic reform rest on? Insofar as we do not reply to these two questions in a fundamental way... in a clear way, in a way understandable to working people, it might then transpire that we engage in some completely incomprehensible activity. And for some this signifies: Is this not sometimes a drawing back? Is this not sometimes, let's say, at the cost of the setting aside of self-management in the work enterprises? Yes? Precisely at their cost, that of independence, which will not be a strengthening of the center. These are certain doubts which, the sooner they are clarified, the sooner they will make the people more aware of the second stage of the economic reform, and at the same time we will be able to be mutually active with regard to positive actions for the strengthening of those activities that are envisaged in the framework of the second economic reform.

Esteemed gathering! One of the areas in which our professional movement has significant achievements is in international activity. Cooperation with the professional movements of the socialist countries started the process of renewing contacts abroad. From the start of our activity, the trade union centers of the socialist countries supported us, especially the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania. The unionists of these countries and activists at various levels were not miserly in their efforts and fraternal help during the very difficult period of the rebirth of the Polish trade union movement, and for that, today, at our congress of reborn trade unions, we sincerely thank them. [extended applause]

The return to the World Federation of Trade Unions opened a qualitatively new chapter in the history of the Polish trade union movement. It allows us to fulfill an active role in the world federation and also in its branch federations. This found eloquent confirmation at the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions in Berlin, where we put forward initiatives which met with approbation. In April of next year, the first session of the WFTU Bureau since the world congress is to take place in Warsaw. The choice of Warsaw by the WFTU leadership and Secretariat as the place for the session of the WFTU Bureau is a great honor for us and a recognition of our activity in the international field up until now. [applause]

I must, however, turn here to our friends from the leadership of the federation and say that this will also entail a certain additional cost, which will have to be covered outside the contribution, yes [passage indistinct].

Our congress, like the forthcoming congresses of the trade unions in the Soviet Union, the GDR, Bulgaria, the CSSR, Mongolia, and other countries, will undoubtedly make an important substantive contribution, serving to make even more dynamic the activity of the largest international federations of trade unionists and their largest representation, that is, the international federation, which today numbers more than 215 million members. Let the meeting of Comrade Gorbachev with the leadership of the WFTU be an inspiration. It has been emphasized that trade unions, in order to be able to properly fulfill their role, have to be independent of the administrative and state apparatus in their activity. From the platform of our congress, we turn to all the trade union centers in Europe with an appeal for the consideration of the possibility of calling relatively soon a conference of the trade unions on our continent. There are many subjects in common, and still more difficult and complex problems with which trade unions struggle. In our opinion, the conditions for an exchange of views and constructive dialogue between countries of varied sociopolitical systems serving the more effective defense of the interests of working people have matured. We suggest that the European commission attached to the WFTU should undertake the test of carrying out a survey on this matter. We lay our hopes on the enlivening of the regional activity of the WFTU. We count on the activation of the functioning of the European commission to bring results in overcoming the impasse in the bounds of our continent. We emphasize our solidarity with the trade unionists of the developing countries: Asia, Africa, and Latin America. They are active and live in especially difficult conditions. The coming to our congress of so many delegations from geographically distant countries -- but friends very close to us, especially the Frontline States -- is received by us with great emotion. We are with you, dear friends, in the difficult struggle which you are carrying on not only with imperialism, but also often with hunger, poverty, illness, and other social plagues. Pass on to the trade unionists in your countries our warm good wishes and expressions of solidarity in struggle. [applause]

We are profoundly convinced that, with this activity, Polish trade unions will make a real contribution to the struggle for peace and universal disarmament. We think that the halting of the insane arms race, particularly in space, will remove the specter of the nuclear destruction of mankind, thus enabling a return to the policy of detente and international accord, particularly in East-West relations.

We realize that real premises for an improvement in the situation in the most poorly developed countries can be brought by the halting of the arms race and the formation of a new, just economic order in the world. This requires joint and consistent work and struggle. The proposal that the leader of our state, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, made at the United Nations, on, among other things, issues of counteracting the effects of neocolonialism or financial pressure serve all states and in particular the peoples of the developing countries.

The Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Reykjavik, despite the fact that no agreements were reached, showed that, with good will from each side, one can have real premises and real hope for the continuation of the constructive dialogue begun in Geneva, with the aim of preventing military confrontation; of halting the arms race; and, in the longer term, of beginning gradual universal disarmament.

Unfortunately, the interests of the military-industrial complexes in the United States are blocking the possibilities of concluding such an agreement. The delimitation of nonnuclear zones, above all in Europe, and bilateral withdrawal of medium-range missiles in Europe would be a good beginning to the building of mutual confidence and security. The Polish proposal to convene in Warsaw a meeting of the signatories to the CSCE goes halfway toward meeting the expectations of working people and nations, not just in Europe, and we support it. [applause]

Brothers, sisters, esteemed guests, our congress is being closely watched by factory work forces, by the whole world of work in Poland, and also by labor veterans. They all place considerable hope in our deliberations. They are counting on the trade unions to effectively defend their interests. We must meet these expectations.

Yesterday I talked to our female colleagues who are delegates to our congress about the difficult situation they are in and about hopes they have in conversations touching on significant (?women's issues). When the congress ends with the adopting of some general resolution and the election of the leadership, this is -- let us put it this way -- what we shall come back to our work teams with. This also is one of the questions that we have to answer.

The congress of the Polish Reborn Trade Unions [Polskie Odrodzone Zwiazki Zawodowe -- POZZ] is closely followed in the world. Together with us in this hall there is a large group of trade unionists from all continents and this clearly shows the growing international status of the POZZ. The congress must reaffirm and consolidate this status. This attention should also extend to our place in the ILO. We have approached the government with a request to reconsider Poland's participation in this organization. In our opinion, participation in it would contribute to a constructive dialogue.

As we learned from a communique issued by PAP the Government of the PPR informed the leadership of the ILO about its decision to postpone its resignation as an ILO member by 1 year. In this way, Poland's leaving this important international organization was prevented.

We express the hope that a quick normalization of Poland's relations with the ILO will take place, but that we will not sit by idly and wait for these problems to be solved by the ILO alone. We should be there, take the floor, and present our arguments and counterarguments. It is often the case that too many cooks spoil the broth, and we think that the ILO should be dealt with by one ministry and not two, as was the case till now, because each one has a different stance in this matter. Perhaps this should be the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs. [applause]

Colleagues and delegates, in the course of a debate of several days we shall close the all-union discussion on the basic materials and the POZZ program and statute. We shall give it the status of binding documents. We shall adopt a resolution defining the activity of the central union representation for the coming years. Which matters and issues should prevail in it? Having collected the comments made so far, one would think that the following issues should be included above all among the main tasks:

First, the struggle for social justice understood as opposition to the unjustified amassment of wealth, without work and the lowering of incomes of those who work well and in a creative and conscientious manner;

Second, protecting the standard of living of the working people in times of economic difficulties and permanent inflation, when wages always keep up with prices but never precede them. This is a difficult and complicated matter, and that is why we must, in the first place, defend the social provisions which protect the living conditions of workers families;

Third, we must raise the dignity of work; we must single out those who raise productivity and quality, those who instill creative fervor in their workplaces, who do not agree to carelessly executed work, who want better organization and technology and who are capable of introducing this themselves at their workbenches and in their areas of work.

Fourth, there must be an improvement in housing construction;

Fifth, a definitive, systematic regulation of retirement and pension benefits, the gradual elimination of old portfolios;

Sixth, more effective protection of working conditions, the improvement of health care and of the state of the natural environment;

Seventh, the elimination of the indignities of everyday life; this is a matter of market-supply and quality and a universality of services.

Colleagues, this short report of the most important tasks does not exhaust the program of trade unions nor those matters which we shall propose here and which will become the work topic -- which already, perhaps, are the work topic of those of our commissions which are to take care of these matters.

If we have left out such important matters as, for example, workers culture, the humanizaton of work, education, the training of cadres, and other things, it is not because we have not noticed these problems; quite the contrary: We see them most clearly and quite certainly they will find themselves included in the work of the new council and executive committee. They will also doubtless be the topic of the work of the national organization and the unions in workplaces. We count only those, however, which, in our opinion, are most intimately linked with the living conditions of working people, which are, for the unionists, the most urgent and the most important for today and for the immediate future.

Dear delegates, the program which we shall adopt here will have to be implemented in a complicated situation. Despite definite progress there are still difficulties in the economic and social life: Poland's debts, the imperfection of the functioning of economic mechanisms do not allow for excessively optimistic promises for the future. We must bear in mind that Poland's entry into the IMF and the necessities linked with that step -- forced economic activities -- may bring about specific tensions.

There are many matters which have been building up over the years, matters which are vexatious and hamper swift progress. We must take all this into consideration when we plan our own activities.

But it should never weaken this activity. On the contrary, it should cause an even stronger endeavor for more effective results. We have, however, basis to believe that we will be able to come out of the tunnel, that we will take a significant step toward solving the most important problems of working people, such that we can have evidence here that we are not alone in our concern and efforts for faster progress. Let us have a look for instance, at that which goes on beyond our eastern border. Let us glance at the great acceleration that is going on in the Soviet Union. Let us glance at what is going on over our western border, at the fact that the superb stabilization that is found in the GDR -- yes -- does not weaken activity for progress there, for automation. Let us glance at what is going on over our southern border, at our brothers in Czechoslovakia. All this, now is evidence of the fact that the question of technical progress -- introducing it -- is a matter of exceptional weight.

Delegates, the conditions for success in the carrying out of our intentions will be consistency, the universal participation of the whole aktiv and all the echelons of the movement in that which we will decide here today, in its introduction. We will achieve this when we attain the full control of trade union activities; when we are strongly present among the work forces, taking part in their life, solving their daily programs, and organizing them for effective work, for more effective opposition to negative phenomena. We will have credibility when we base our programs on the expectations and needs of working people, basing them, however, strongly on the realities of our life, and when every point of the program is written by us into the functioning of every union, every national organization, and also the OPZZ, and also when we support it with concrete facts, concrete solutions, that are understandable to working people and easy to check.

Colleague delegates, trade unionists and working people expect from us that here, in the congress hall, soundly and with dignity, but also firmly and decisively, we will speak of their affairs, that something important will ensue for them from these deliberations, improving their lives and perspectives for the future. Formal and particular matters will not interest those who gave us mandates for the congress. We will have to give reports to our electors on that which we decided here. Let us remember the hope that the Polish world of work places on us. We cannot let these hopes down. That is why I deeply believe that we will not let these hopes down. Thank you. [applause]

POLISARIO GUERRILLAS CLAIM ATTACK ON TRAWLER

AU031058 Paris AFP in English 1041 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Paris, Dec 3 (AFP) -- The Polisario Front guerrilla movement said Wednesday its forces had attacked a Romanian trawler off the coast of Western Sahara, and accused Bucharest of supplying arms to Morocco.

The attack last month, claimed by the Polisario's representative in France Mohamed Sidati, was the first by the movement on interests of an Eastern European country.

Wednesday's statement was also the first allegation by the Polisario that a country of the Soviet bloc, which is generally supportive of the guerrillas in their war against Morocco, had been delivering arms to Rabat.

The previously unreported incident was seen by observers as a warning to Bucharest on behalf of the Polisario. The delay in publicising it was interpreted as a sign of embarrassment on both sides.

Informed sources said the Romanian trawler had been sunk after it was fired on last November 8. Three members of the crew, taken off by another boat, were injured and hospitalized in Nouadibhou, Mauritania.

The trawlers belonged to a joint Romanian-Mauritanian fishing enterprise.

The Polisario claims the waters, land and air space of Western Sahara belong to the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic it has proclaimed. It says they are a war zone and boats, vehicles or aircraft entering are liable to be attacked.

GREEK OPPOSITION PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

Meets With Totu, Others

AU271528 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1417 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 27/11/1986 -- From November 25 to 27, the leader of the New Democracy Party of Greece, Konstandinos Mitsotakis, paid a visit to Romania at head of a delegation, upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The delegation included Ioannis Varvitsiotis, Alexandros Papadhongonas and Andreas Zaimis, deputies, Evstathios Lagakos, adviser to the ND Party leader, other officials.

During the visit, the leader of the New Democracy Party of Greece had interviews with Ioan Totu, Romanian foreign minister, Ilie Vaduva, foreign trade and international economic cooperation minister; and with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly. They approached questions related to the growth of bilateral ties, as well as aspects of the international life. Konstandinos Mitsotakis also met with the patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, Teoctist Arapasu.

The visit to Romania paid by the delegation of the New Democracy Party of Greece proceeded under the sign of the excellent ties of friendship and collaboration established and growing between the two countries and peoples.

Ceausescu Receives Mitsotakis

AU262001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/11/1986 -- On Wednesday, November 26, the RCP general secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received the leader of the New Democracy Party of Greece, Konstandinos Mitsotakis, now visiting Romania at head of a delegation, upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute fromn the leadership of the New Democracy Party of Greece, as well as wishes of further success in his whole activity.

Greeting the guest, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed, in his turn, a warm salute and the best wishes to the leadership of the New Democracy Party of Greece.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, stress was laid on the productive cooperation between Romania and Greece and the joint wish was expressed to work for its more marked growth. Emphasis was placed on the great significance of steadily strengthening the manysided collaboration between Romania and Greece, between the two countries' political organizations and their parliaments, for the consolidation of ties of good-neighbourliness, cooperation and peace in the Balkans, for detente, cooperation and security in Europe and worldwide.

International questions were also approached, and concern was expressed over the grave and complex world situation, as a result of the continuing arms race, of the nuclear race, more particularly, they underscored that, under the circumstances, all states, the democratic and progressive forces everywhere, all peoples should step up their efforts with a view to checking the dangerous course of events, achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, politically solving all states of tension and conflict, by way of negotiations, and eliminating the use and threat of force from interstate relations. [punctuation as received]

Stress was laid on the particularly important role the European states play in the resolution of the complex international problems, especially in the achievement of disarmament and the ensurance of peace, in the consolidation of collaboration and cooperation among all the peoples of the world.

Considering the Soviet-American summit in Iceland as a positive factor, Nicolae Ceausescu and Konstandinos Mitsotakis underlined the great importance of the continuation of that dialogue for the conclusion of appropriate accords on the elimination of nuclear missiles from Europe as well as on other disarmament questions.

During the talk, the significance was emphasized of developing bi- and mutilateral collaboration among all the Balkan countries, of turning that area into a zone of peace, security, collaboration, good-neighbourliness and understanding, free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's stance on the ensurance of the unity, independence, territorial integrity and the status of non-aligned country of the Republic of Cyprus, and the peaceful coexistence between the two communities.

Konstandinos Mitsotakis presented his party's position on the Greek-Turkish relations and, more particularly, on the Cyprus issue.

In relation to the world economic situation emphasis was placed on the importance of a global solution to underdevelopment questions and the building of a new international economic order.

During the interview it was stressed that the strengthening of collaboration and cooperation among peoples, among political parties, whatever their political or philosophical beliefs, plays a major role in the attainment of mankind's lofty desiderata, in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of peace, democracy and social progress of all the world nations.

The leader of the New Democracy Party of Greece pointed to the high appreciation shown in his country for Romania's foreign policy, President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and demarches for the establishment of a climate of peace, understanding and collaboration world wide.

CEAUSESCU VISITS FARM MACHINERY EXHIBITION

AU271934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 27/11/1986 -- On Thursday, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania visited a farm machinery and equipment show, inaugurated in the Romanian capital. Besides modern means of land melioration works mechanization, manufactured in keeping with the provisions under the national irrigation, drainage and soil erosion control scheme, the exhibits also include a series of military installations which will be used for agricultural purposes, following the implementation of the resolution regarding the five-per cent reduction of Romania's arms, troops and military spending, a motion that the Romanian nation unanimously adopted in the November 23 referendum. Those exhibits highlight the concern for the utilization of such equipment for peaceful purposes. Indeed, tanks, and artillery guns were adjusted to perform a wide range of operations, from digging large ditches and canals to working on difficult terrain. Other machines, which were adapted to serve a novel, efficient, purpose can be used now for land melioration and water management works.

Visiting the exhibition, President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Romanian deputy permiers, ministers, executives of central institutions, of research and technological engineering units, and specialists working in various enterprises, analysed the stage of operations in the building of the fleet of farm machinery required for the fulfillment of the national land melioration programme.

[Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 28 November 1986 carried a similar report on Ceausescu's farm visit that added the following: "This working dialogue was attended by Comrade Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Gheorghe David, and Vasile Milea."]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING PERUVIAN ENVOY

AU282133 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 28/11/1986 -- Friday, November 28, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Jaime Castro Mendivil, ambassador of the Republic of Peru in Bucharest, who ended his mission to Romania.

During the talk held on the occasion emphasis was placed on the fine ties between Romania and Peru, and the wish was stressed to further expand them, both bilaterally and in the international arena.

The Peruvian ambassador addressed keen thanks for the support President Nicolae Ceausescu, the State Council and the Romanian Government had granted him during his assignment in Romania.

CHEBRIKOV-LED USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD021614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Committee for State Security of the USSR Council of Ministers headed by Committee Chairman Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, arrived in our country today. The high-ranking visitor and members of his delegation were welcomed at Belgrade Airport by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and by his aides. Viktor Maltsev, USSR ambassador in Yugoslavia, was also present.

Immediately upon the arrival of the Soviet delegation, talks started between the delegations of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and of the USSR Committee for State Security. Culafic and Chebrikov, who head the two delegations, stressed that relations between the two countries are developing successfully on the basis of the well-known principles in which cooperation in the sphere of security occupies an important place. The two sides exchanged information about the current political-security situation in Yugoslavia and in the Soviet Union, and acquainted each other with the work of the two countries' state security services. The need to promote cooperation in areas of mutual interest was stressed, including measures to counter organized forms of international crime.

This afternoon Chebrikov and members of his delegation visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center and laid flowers at President Tito's tomb. In the course of its visit, the Soviet delegation will become acquainted with a number of internal affairs organs and their specialized institutions.

LCY PRESIDIUM ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CONGRESS TASKS

LD022103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1706 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- At its session today which was presided over by Milanko Renovica, the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed issues concerning the preparations for the session of the LCY Central Committee, which will analyze and assess the implementation so far of the resolutions and tasks set by the 13th LCY Congress.

It was stated that an intensive ideopolitical activity to implement the congress resolutions and tasks is underway in the basic LC organs and organizations. The activity is centered on the tasks of implementing the economic stabilization policy and a more successful functioning of the institutions in the political system. However, the report issued after the session stresses the results achieved so far are erratic, while the LC as a whole has failed to achieve the necessary level of mobility and determination in solving the key social and economic problems. This is partly due to the inadequacy of the LC's ideopolitical acumen and ability to take action, the imperfection in its method of work, and the ideopolitical activity in all the areas of our political and social system.

Particular emphasis was placed at the session on the need to strengthen the unity of action of the basic LC organizations and organs and to consistently implement the resolutions and tasks set by 13th LCY Congress, which met with joint agreement.

Stress was also laid on the binding obligation of all LC organs, from municipal committees to the LCY Central Committee and their representatives, to make a direct contribution by constantly improving the substance and methods of their work to enhance the role and raise the degree of responsibility of its members in basic organzations, and enhance their initiative to mobilize the working people and citizens for action to resolve open issues in specific localities. The Presidium also established a draft of the rules of procedure for the LCY Central Committee and its work.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY ASSESSES EMIGRATION FROM KOSOVO

AU021044 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Nov 86 p 3

[Milica Torov article: "Cooperation Against Emigration"]

[Excerpts] The fourth set of conclusions about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo -- which was unanimously adopted by the Serbian Assembly last week -- was assessed as the best and the most precise set of conclusions so far. However, there were some loudly expressed doubts about the conclusions changing anything; there were even some individual demands for undertaking special measures. [passage omitted]

Family Planning [subhead]

Previous conclusions did not present precise views on the birth rate. This latest set of conclusions have provisions for this: "The Republican Committee for Health and Social Policy and the Republican Committee for Education and Physical Culture will provide direct aid to the appropriate provincial organs on preparing programs on the basis of which family planning in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo would be influenced by the general and health education and upbringing as well as by social policy measures." [passage omitted]

Circumstances have imposed a new assessment: "As a result of losing trust in the organs of authority in Kosovo, the citizens of Serb and Montenegrin nationality have recently started to turn more frequently to the highest federal and republican organs, to send a great number of complaints and appeals and to come in an organized way and in great numbers to Belgrade to directly express their dissatisfaction with the new unconstitutional and unlawful acts of organs and individuals in Kosovo and to demand the protection of their constitutional rights and freedoms."

The following was not present in the previous documents either: "The members of the Serb and Montenegrin nations more and more often are announcing an organized and mass emigration from Kosovo, and with that in mind, they are turning to the communes on the territory of the SR of Serbia (excluding autonomous provinces) with requests for the provision of land for building houses as well as the provision of other conditions for emigrating."

Moreover, it has never before been so clearly and unambiguously said that the "constitutional and lawful powers of the republic and thus of its organs are not facilitating the direct undertaking of measures in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo." Nor has such a direct assessment about the lack of cooperation been made before: "Cooperation between the republican and provincial organs has not up to now been satisfactory in terms of either its content or its extent, a fact which has been and will continue to make it difficult for the republican organs to reply to the gravity of the problem with a corresponding contribution toward a faster change in the state of affairs in this part of the republic."

The result of all this was a firm view, clearly expressed in the introduction, that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo (significantly intensified this year) represents the "biggest political, moral, and social problem of the entire Yugoslav society." [passage omitted]

Proceeding from the fact that the problem of Kosovo concerns not only Serbia, delegates last week expressed unreserved support for the conclusion, which probably represents the most significant innovation and which obligates the delegates themselves: "The Serbian Assembly will, by the end of 1986, propose that the SFRY Assembly approve a Yugoslav program aimed at a halt in the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, a speedy return of those who left Kosovo, and the arrival of all those who want to live and work in Kosovo." [passage omitted]

The previous conclusions did not deal with the following matter either: "Within the efforts to ensure a fuller realization of the citizens' rights and a more efficient working of the delegates' system, the Serbian Assembly is proposing that the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo fully examine the current territorial organization of the communes in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, particularly from the viewpoint of the size and number of citizens, and bearing in mind the initiatives of some local communities to form new communes." [passage omitted]

EEC TRADE NEGOTIATIONS RESUME 2 DECEMBER

LD032048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1549 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Brussels, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- Trade negotiations between a Yugoslav delegation and representatives of the EEC on the new 5-year trade conditions, which started in February this year as part of the agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC, are continuing in Brussels.

As TANJUG correspondent Dragan Blagojevic reports, the Yugoslav delegation spoke in favor of the least restricted entry of Yugoslav products to the EEC market and an increase in the volume and the balancing of trade, which would make it possible for Yugoslavia to eliminate the growing deficit, which reached $908 million in the first 10 months.

According to Ranko Radulovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade and head of the Yugoslav delegation, Yugoslavia believes that a higher level of trade with the 12 EEC countries should be reached with more advanced forms and cooperation so that it remains stable over a long period and is to everyone's benefit.